

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. Weather Bureau,
June 30, 1916.—Rainfall, last
twenty-four hours .00 inches.
Temperature, min., 74; max.,
82. Weather, partly cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS		
Per Centrifugal No. 12	Cents	Dollars
Price, Hawaiian basis	6.40	\$128
Last previous quotation	6.08	\$121.60

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4523

TREVINO TURNS TROOPERS OVER AND THEY SHOW ILL-TREATMENT

Men of Tenth Cavalry Taken Prisoners in Carrizal Fight Appear In Juarez Half-naked and Stripped of All Things of Value

MEXICANS MURDERED WOUNDED AMERICANS

Then Plundered Dead Bodies, While Mormon Scout Blames Captain Boyd For Conflict and Cavalrymen Accuse Greasers

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

EL PASO, June 30.—Twenty-three bedraggled and tattered troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry were released from custody by their Mexican captors in Juarez yesterday and turned over to the American military authorities. All of the men showed signs of hard usage during their incarceration in the penitentiary at the City of Chihuahua, most of them being half naked and some of them stripped to a towel and undershirt.

One of the prisoners, William Spillsbury, a Mormon scout, employed by General Pershing when the Americans passed through Casas Grandes, was wearing a white duck suit, and looked in marked contrast to the rest of his companions.

In a statement given out after he reached Fort Bliss, Spillsbury repeated the charges he made for publication while a prisoner in Chihuahua, declaring that Capt. Charles T. Boyd, commanding Troop H was responsible for the fighting.

"It was Boyd's bull-headedness that brought about the whole affair," said Spillsbury. "It was not necessary. I do not know who fired first, but I do know that both sides formed skirmish lines at the same time, and both seemed willing enough for the scrap."

Troopers Contradict Scout
The stories told by the troopers contradict flatly that told by the scout. They substantiate the fragmentary reports carried to Colonia Dublan by the horse-holders and stragglers from the fighting, and blame the Mexican commander for the whole affair.

Private Gibson, who arrived in El Paso clad in a towel and a tattered undershirt, but wearing a beaming smile, called out to the crowd, "I'm sure glad to be here again." He gave fresh details of the fighting at Carrizal. In his story he is supported by Privates Jones and Alexander.

Gibson declares that after the fighting was all over, and the American cavalry scattered, he saw a number of Mexican soldiers return to the field, where a number of Americans were lying wounded. After robbing them of the valuables they carried the Mexicans deliberately blew out their brains, by placing the muzzle of their rifles at the heads of the wounded men. The Mexican officers made no attempt to stop the murders, asserts Gibson.

Other members of the prisoner band declare that they were robbed of their clothing and their watches, as well as their money and other valuables, by their captors. On the whole, they were fairly treated, but when they were taking the train for Chihuahua city, at Villa Ahumada, the headquarters, large mobs of angry Mexicans, composed mostly of peons, tried to attack them but were kept off by the soldiers.

Americans Are Stoned
This did not prevent the Greasers from stoning the American cavalrymen as they entered the train, smashing the windows of the cars and inflicting some painful bruises upon the bodies of the troopers.

There was little formality in the transferring of the prisoners from Mexican to American hands. The men had their arms and accoutrements given them by their captors before they were released.

The troopers showed the hard treatment through which they had passed. Some of them were ragged trousers, and were barefooted. Others had on nothing save a towel and an undershirt, and most of them were bareheaded. All showed signs of great fatigue. Gibson was the only one with a smile.

As soon as possible after they crossed the river and reached El Paso the men were given baths and fresh clothes. Before they were allowed to dress, how-

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PRESIDENT WILSON IN FIGHTING MOOD BEFORE 'AD' CLUBS

Tells Convention of Advertising Men Liberty, Justice and Humanity Must Prevail

WILL COMPEL WORLD TO RESPECT NATION

Hawaiian Delegation Wins Boston Mileage Banner' and Decorates Notables With Leis

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—President Wilson is in a fighting mood, he told the delegates to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World here yesterday, in a talk delivered out-of-doors.

The President said that America must vindicate, "at any cost, whatever," the principles of liberty, justice and humanity for which the country has stood since the battle of Lexington in 1775.

Continuing the President warned his hearers that the policy of the Nation is to be decided by the whole people, not by a little group, and that insistence should be laid upon "justice to other peoples."

In conclusion Mr. Wilson said that he believed in the patriotism, energy and initiative of the average man in the street, but that some men pretended to these qualifications when their actions show that they have them not.

"I am in a fighting mood today," declared the President in beginning his address, "and I want to tell you delegates to this convention that America has got to vindicate the principles of liberty, justice and humanity, for which our forefathers fought in the Revolutionary War, at no matter what the cost to ourselves."

Nation Cannot Be Supine
"We cannot be supine. We must come forth in the open and show where we stand. We cannot hope to ignore these principles and not to pay a cost far heavier than the price of their support."

"This does not mean that we are to run wild. The national policy is not a thing to be decided in a minute, nor to be determined by a small clique of men, but by the entire people of this United States. It does not mean that we should forget that we must be fair to the other peoples of the world. That we must be just to all goes without saying, but I am determined and I believe that the people of the country are determined to insist upon receiving from other nations the treatment we are prepared to accord to all the rest of the world. We demand that and no more and no less."

"I believe in the American man. I believe in his patriotism, just as I believe in his energy and his initiative under stress. I am confident that he means well and is going to do well, and is also going to see to it that the world as a whole is going to treat him well. He is no supine individual to be run over roughshod."

"Nevertheless, there are some among us who pretend to patriotism and love of country, whose actions show them to be anything but what they claim. Slogan is America First."

The slogan American first has gone abroad in the land of late. It may mean much or nothing, but surely it means something worth while only when you translate the phrase into action, and put America first."

Edward Hurley, one of the speakers of the convention at the morning session, and former chairman of the federal trade commission, urged a better understanding between business and government advertisers, to avoid "lost motion" and to bring the business of the individual and the nation closer together.

The Honolulu Ad Club, with fifteen members present as delegates, won the "mileage banner" offered by Boston for the club which sent its delegates the longest distance to attend the convention. Hawaii also made a hit in the pageant, which was one of the features of the program, when six Hawaiian musicians played island music as the delegates marched in the long line.

President Wilson, John W. Wainmaker and Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the publisher, were decorated with leis, presented by Charles R. Frazier, head of the Hawaiian delegation.

OBREGON GRANTS LEAVE TO MOVE AMERICAN DEAD
CITY OF MEXICO, June 30.—General Obregon, minister for war under the de facto government yesterday notified General Trevino, commanding the federal troops in Chihuahua, that no impediment is to be put in the way of the Americans removing the bodies of the American soldiers killed in the fighting at Carrizal, to American soil. It is understood that applications have been made by General Pershing for permission to remove the American dead.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT CONDEMNED TO DEATH HE HAS BEEN FOUND GUILTY OF HIGH TREASON

CASEMENT TRAGEDY ILLUSTRATED. (1) Sir Roger Casement Leaving Court After Arraignment For High Treason. (2) Attorney General Sir F. E. Smith, Head Counsel For Prosecution. (3) Sir Roger Casement. (4) Crowd Entering Court To Hear Trial. (5) Sir Edward Carson, M. P., Leader of Ulster Unionists, Who Condemned Sinn Fein Revolt. (6) James Connolly, Chief Rebel Leader, Who Has Been Executed. (7) Artemus Jones (Left) and Prof. J. H. Morgan, Counsel For Casement. (8) John Redmond, M. P., Irish Nationalist, Who Condemned Sinn Fein Rebellion. (9) Countess Markievicz, Sinn Fein Leader, Serving Sentence of Ten Years' Imprisonment For her Part in Dublin Revolt.



NIPPON MARU SAILS FROM GOLDEN GATE

(Special Telegram to Nippon Jiji.)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Nippon Maru left here yesterday at noon for Honolulu and Japanese ports. In her strong box she is carrying \$1,000,000 in gold coins for banks of Japan.

Among the passengers are the members of the Waseda University baseball team, N. Nakano, a war correspondent for the Tokyo Asahi; Y. Matsuoaka, secretary of the Japanese embassy in Washington, and N. Fujii, manager of the Lyons, France, branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Nippon Maru was to have left some days ago, but her departure was postponed owing to the long shoremen's strike.

COASTWISE STEAMER ON FIRE 'TWEEN DECKS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The steamer Beaver is on fire between decks. The blaze started late last night and for a time threatened to be dangerous, but the prompt action of the fire department held the flames down and they were soon got under control. The Beaver is carrying a cargo of paper and grain, which was damaged by the fire and the water but not seriously.

Scene In Court Tense When Last Act of Famous Trial Concludes

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, June 30.—Sir Roger Casement, former consular officer for the British government, which honored him with a title and a pension, yesterday was convicted of high treason, and sentenced to death.

The court in which the trial was held seldom has seen a crowd of such proportions as that which day after day crowded the room in which the hearing of the Irish revolutionist was held. When the verdict of the jury was returned there was great excitement in the packed room, and when the judge, donning the black cap, pronounced the sentence of death, many groans were uttered.

The action of the court in condemning Casement to death has aroused a storm of discussion, which appears to be split along party lines. The Tories and Unionists for the most part are declaring that it was the only thing that could have been done under the circumstances, while the Liberal organs are declaring that Casement never should have been brought to trial and that the sentence should be commuted.

Sir Roger was captured by the Irish constabulary in the County Kerry, not long before the outbreak of the Irish revolt of the Sinn Fein in Dublin. He was removed at once to London, and has been held close prisoner ever since. He claimed to have reached Ireland in a German submarine, but the authorities dispute this statement, and de-

REMARKABLE CAREER ENDS IN TRAGEDY

The condemnation of Sir Roger Casement to death for high treason against the British government, is an amazing climax of the persistent efforts of this Irishman since the war began against the country which he had served as consul and consular general for eighteen years and which had honored him with knighthood.

Previous to the opening of the great conflict in Europe Sir Roger was known to the world at large only through a report which he made in 1912, while consul general at Rio Janeiro, on the atrocities committed on natives by employees of a British company operating in the Putumayo rubber fields. As a result of his report, a British royal commission, headed by him, investigated the situation and brought about reforms in the treatment of men employed in the industry.

Sir Roger was in America when the European war began in August, 1914. While here he addressed on September

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RUSS CLEAR PATHWAY TO CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

Great Slav Drive Breaks Down the Resistance of Austrians and Opens Up Lines To the Railroad Center of Galicia

FRESH THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS CAPTURED

Italians Report Launching Big Offensive Movement Against Austrians, While Fighting in Western Sectors Is Desperate

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, June 30.—Hammering steadily at the line of the Austrian army the Russians have battered their way forward, until now Petrograd announces that the way to the passes of the Carpathian Mountains is almost clear of the enemy, and that the railroads to Lemberg are in the hands of the troops under the command of General Brusiloff.

Yesterday the reports showed that the Austrians had been beaten back over a front of more than twenty-five miles, east of Kolomey, in Galicia, and that in the vicinity of Kut in the Bukovina, the Slav masses had shattered the Austrian resistance, and had taken thousands of additional prisoners from the fleeing foe.

Many Thousands Of Prisoners
The official count says that in all the Russians captured 221 officers and 10,285 men, besides large numbers of cannon and machine guns, with quantities of ammunition and munitions of various sorts.

In Galicia the Austrians lost tremendously, and found themselves utterly unable to stem the torrent of Slav soldiers, poured in upon them from the apparently inexhaustible reservoirs of the East. Both sides suffered heavily in the fight around Kut in the Bukovina, but the Austrians lost most and fell back over a wide front to avoid a flanking stroke of General Brusiloff.

In the bloody Volhynian triangle, or what is left of it still out of the Russian hands, the fighting was desperate. Assault after assault was made by the Germans under Field Marshal von Linsingen, and apparently without result, for the Russians tell of repulsing the Teutonic thrusts, and the reports of the fighting show but little gain on either side.

Stem Russian Tide

In the vicinity of Linerka, Sokul, and to the north of these points, the struggle of the Teutons to stem the Russian tide were particularly fierce, and they did succeed in holding back the Slav hordes. On the Dnieper and Pruth fronts, however, the Russians were more successful and at late night reported that they had ousted the Germans from three lines of trenches and inflicted a heavy blow on the Germans.

On the western front the fighting continues severe, but apparently far less than on the east. The Germans, after several days of comparative quiet, have again commenced the bombardment of positions in the vicinity of Verdun, and have followed the bombardment with infantry attacks.

Teuton Attacks Futile

Starting from their own positions near Haucourt, west of Hill 304, the Germans under the Crown Prince, launched one attack after another in a desperate attempt to oust the French from their positions on this height, which protects the left flank of Le Mort Homme salient. These attacks, however, proved fruitless, though costly for the French curtain fire from the machine guns and infantry rifles, effectively screened the hill and prevented even the head of the German attacking columns from reaching the advanced trenches.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse the Germans also attacked fiercely. Northwest of Thiaumont the Crown Prince seemed to be determined to force a path to the French trenches, but was blocked by the machine guns of the Gallie troops, and his men were compelled to fall back again, after suffering heavily.

On the French positions west of Fort de Vaux, and Fort de Fleury, as well as at Champagne and Chenevi, the Germans poured a terrific bombardment all yesterday, but there were no infantry attacks to follow.

British Activity Continues
The British are continuing their activity, and have captured a large number

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JAPAN'S POPULATION IS GROWING RAPIDLY

(Special Cablegram to Nippon Jiji.)
TOKYO, June 30.—Figures collected and made public yesterday by the bureau of vital statistics show that the present population of Japan is 71,000,000.

This is an increase of more than 20,000,000 since the last census was taken, ten years ago. Then the population was 51,000,000. The figures also show that twenty years ago the population was 31,228,863, and forty years ago 34,618,429.

The population of the Empire, therefore, has increased more than 100 per cent in the last forty years.